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REGULATORY ISSUES OF INFORMATION FLOW IN A VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT THE INTERNET IN THE CONTEXT OF PROVIDING OF INFORMATIONAL STATE SOVEREIGNTY

Today we can say with great certainty that the phrase «Who owns the information, owns the world» was not only prophetic, but also determines the external and internal policy of the leading states of the world in the field of regulation of information flows circulating in all spheres of life in modern society.

Any citizen, who owns reliable information, has a great advantage in terms of making the right decisions, often contrary to the policies pursued by ruling elites States. It is this fact makes formal control over the regulation of the flow of information important priority for any country that wants to keep its information sovereignty and pursue an independent policy (Information sovereignty of the state and the modern reality. — [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: http://www.zadereyko.info/vliyanie_interneta_na_cheloveka/informacionnuy_suverenitet.htm). Modern global trends of steady demand growth cause the user to reliable information in various fields. According to experts, 95 % of such information can be obtained from public sources, placed in a virtual environment of the Internet (No sense spy — 95 % of the information available on the Internet. — [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://www.rbcdaily.ru/world/562949985512696>). Because of it, there is a need for detailed consideration of the following questions:

- What kind of information can be a threat to the state and its citizens;
- Which organizations are involved in the regulation of information flows on the Internet;
- What regulatory trends in the field of information developed in countries with a developed network infrastructure.

Analysis of current trends in this field shows that bans on the distribution of information in the virtual environment of the Internet, there are many states of the Eurasian and Latin American continents. These prohibitions are divided into households, corporate and government. Household prohibitions set by users to protect their inner circle (usually children) from online resources on the following subjects:

1. Internet resources, spreading viruses;
2. Advertising and banners;
3. Rudeness, immorality, indecency;
4. Aggression, racism, terrorism;
5. Proxies and anonymizers;
6. Adult Sites;
7. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco;

8. Casinos, lotteries, betting;
9. Phishing and fraud;
10. Torrents and P2P-networks;
11. Pornography and sex;
12. Troops and weapons;
13. Extremism;
14. Narcotic drugs;
15. Parking domains for all of the above resources.

Practical implementation of domestic bans performed through the using of specialized software that allows the user to regulate the flow of information.

Corporate bans are the prerogative of the employer establishing the rules of access to Internet resources, based on their security requirements of the network infrastructure, as well as to the fence of its staff from unwanted information during business hours (Corporate prohibitions. — [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: <http://www.profmedia.by/pub/kadrovik/art/detail.php?ID=71001>).

Certainly considered species bans access to Internet resources should be the fundamental basis of state policy in the sphere of regulation of information flow the virtual environment of the Internet, despite the large number of contradictions.

Among the measures taken by the governments in regulating the dissemination of information in the Internet, include:

1. Influencing sources hosted content (media companies, bloggers, owners of information resources);
2. Implementation of selective content filtering internet resources or lock access to them;
3. Monitoring of customer traffic and its subsequent filtering, according to established standards to ensure the sovereignty of the state information.

However, according to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, everyone has the right to freely express and distribute his opinion orally, in writing or in print (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. — [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: http://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/pactpol.shtml). This right is also mentioned in the European Convention on Human Rights and the constitutions of many countries, including Ukraine (European Convention on Human Rights. — [Electronic resource]. — Mode of access: http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_RUS.pdf). If in the state, there are restrictions on freedom of speech, they must strictly comply with its legal framework with the obligatory account of international law. At the legislative level should be fixed: the protection of reputation, dignity, national security, public order, copyright, health and morals. Thus, if the state imposes similar restrictions on the distribution of information in order to ensure its information sovereignty, it is fit the international law.

Nevertheless, we must always remember that the control and regulation of the flow of information from the state society can be interpreted not as an instrument of domination of the information interests of the state, and as the setting of information censorship. In this case, whatever the level of declared freedom of speech in the country, considered regulatory trends information flows in the virtual environment of the Internet, there are embedded in the legislative base states. In these processes, of course, there are positive and negative sides.

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ПРОБЛЕМА КОНТРОЛЯ НАД ГЛОБАЛЬНОЙ СЕТЬЮ ИНТЕРНЕТ

Сеть Интернет, первоначально возникшая как чисто технический проект, в своем дальнейшем развитии ставший основой современного общества, в настоящее время переживает серьёзный системный кризис.

В докладе главного антивирусного эксперта «Лаборатории Касперского» Александра Гостева отмечается, что в настоящее время Интернет вступил в стадию разделения единой сети на десятки отдельных национальных сетей. Подобное дробление может привести к тому, что уже существующая теневая компьютерная сеть (так называемая сеть Darknet, основанная на технологиях Tor и I2P) выйдет из нынешнего маргинального состояния и станет единой наднациональной сетью (Kaspersky Security Bulletin 2013. Прогнозы [Электронный ресурс]: — Режим доступа: <http://clck.ru/9ApjJ> Название с экрана).

Первым государством, приступившим к созданию своего собственного сегмента сети Интернет, стала Китайская народная республика. В настоящее время уже целый ряд государств предпринимает шаги, направленные к установлению контроля над национальными сегментами сети. В их числе и Российская Федерация. В частности, планируется запрещение использования государственными учреждениями и организациями хостингов на территории другого государства, вводится законодательное регулирование доступа к сайтам.

Аналогичные действия собирается предпринять и Федеративная Республика Германия. В ноябре 2013 года было заявлено о намерении полностью замкнуть все коммуникации между германскими ведомствами внутри страны. Федеративная Республика Бразилия сообщила о